22: Hamy--385 (No date) 1873 Jivaro
116, 177

"The vast territories which stretch along the banks of the Maranon, from the confines of Peru and from the republic of Ecuador, hide in the depths of their almost impenetrable forests, a certain number of Indian tribes, which have remained almost unknown up to recent times. The governors of Cuenca and magistrates of Chachapoyas, in whose jurisdiction the greater part of these Indians are believed to be located, exercise in reality, only nominal authority, and the missionaries, in spite of long and persistent efforts, have not succeeded until recently to found durable establishments among these savages."

22: Hamy--385-386 (No date) 1873 Jivaro-1
116, 175

"In the sixteenth century, the Spanish had, because of the civil wars of the tribes of Paute and Morona, created amon them various colonies under the names of Logroño, Mendoza, Sevilla, etc. (1). The Indians, subdued for a moment, rose up in 1599, under the direction of a warrior named Quirraba, and destroyed in very little time the newborn cities. The memory of the cruelties which they inflicted at that time on the immigrants has remained vivid until the last century in Spanish America, to which is attributed in part the remarkable qualities which are displayed sometimes by the tribes of the Maranon or of the Pastassa, being a result of alliances forced on a certain number of white women, which the sack of Logroño had left in the possession of the agressors of this unfortunate little town.

The ancient historians of Peru are agreed in attributing this [386] bloody revolt of the Indians to their desire to escape from the work of the mines, to which the conquerors had subjected them. A love of liberty is one of the most salient traits of character of these bellicose tribes; they had victoriously resisted the Incas, they knew how to break the yoke of the white invaders after 47 years of oppression.

"(1) Villavicencio, Geografia de la Republica del Ecuador. New-York, 1858, in 8°, p. 275."

Of this occupation, so short and abruptly terminated, the Spaniards have reported no sort of scientific documents, and until 1684 one remains almost completely ignorant of everything concerning these hostile tribes and the territory which they occupied. About this period, the Jesuits, encouraged principally by the Count de Leon, president of the royal council of Quito, attempted to penetrate anew this country 'of inaccessible mountains' inhabited by an unknown people 'naturally savage and inhuman.' The history of the missions has preserved the names of Richler, of Gaspard Vital, of Vasquez, and of still others, whose painful voyages have enlarged a little the horizons of science. Several of these travelers of the first hour lost their lives on the dangerous missions which they had accepted or initiated. But, thanks to their efforts, we have begun to know a little of this vast country. Through them one distinguishes already several Indian parties of Cheduas, of Alones, of Choltos, of Chipes, of Andoas, of Abijiras, etc., without being able to determine on the map the exact area which they occupy...."

22: Hamy--386-387 (No date) 1873 Jivaro
116, 175, 101

"In 1741, Father Samuel Fritz published a general map, incorrect without dobt, but much less incomplete than that of Pagan; and on this map one can read, unde a form little different from that which is used at present, the true name of the larg Indian family of the territories of Cuenca and of Chachapoyas.

Fritz named these savages Xibaros...; la Condamine...., Lapie...., [387] Iollien .... etc., have preserved this designation. They are now called Jivaros or Jebros."

22: Hamy--387 (No date) 1873 Jivaro
116, 175, 797

"Father Manuel Castrucci of Vernazza visited them in 1845 on the Pastassa river; Lieutenant Herndon, of the United States marines beginning his exploration of the Amazon in 1854, saw one of their tribes on the banks of the Huallaga river (2); the Bishop of Chachapoyas conducted a Peruvian expedition in the same locality in 1859. Mateo Paz Soldan..., Messieurs Osculati..., Villavicencio..., Bollaert..., Barriero..., Moreno Maiz..., Antonio Raimondy..., Cl.-R. Markham..., have contributed short accounts on the Jivaro. Finally Father Louis Pozzi who is evangelizing them at the present time, has just written several letters to the mission of Gualaquiza which contain interesting information...."

"(2) Herndon, Exploration of the Valley of the Amazon. Washington, in-8°, 1854, p.174."

22: Hamy--387-388 (No date) 1873 Jivaro
116, 101, 175

"By comparing the various documents, one finds that the Jivaro family, localized especially in the north of Maranon, between the Pastassa and Chinchipe rivers, includes nevertheless, four tribes to the south of the river, in Peruvian territory: the Muratos, the Uambisas, the Aguarunas and the Antipas. The first of these tribes is not yet clearly defined on the map. The second appears to occupy the area opposite the mouth of the Huambisa or Yurumbisa river. Mr. Herndon encountered the Aguarunas, whom he named Aguanos, at Santa-Cruz on the Huallaga river, a little above the point where this river joins with the Maranon. The expedition of the bishop of Chachapoyas discovered other Aguarunas on the Maranon itself, between the mouth of the Nieva river and the celebrated Pongo of Manseriche. Paz Soldan and Mr. Raimondy show us on the river, above the same [388] Pongo, the Antipas neighbors of the Aguarunas, with whom they are at continual war...."

22: Hamy--388 (No date) 1873 Jivaro
116, 103, 175

"The Jivaro north of the river, located in consequence in the republic of Ecuador, are very much more numerous. Villavicencio speaks of 13 or 14 tribes which he calls the Santiagos, the Zamoras, the Gualaquisas, the Pautes, the Logroños, the Moronas, the Upanos, the Conambis, the Catapasas, the Chirapas, the Pindos, the Agapicos, the Achuales, etc. But several of these groups of Indians are sections of tribes, rather than the tribes themselves. They take their names from the rivers on whose banks they live or from the designations imposed by the Spaniards. And that explains why the list of Villavicencio, incomplete as it is..., added to that of Mateo Paz Soldan, surpasses the number formerly assigned by Vellasco to the Jivaro dialects.... Whatever they are, the Santiagos, the Zamoras, the Gualaquisas, the Pautes, the Logroños, are grouped in the neighborhood of water courses which run into and form the Santiago river. The Moronas, the Upanos, the Conambis, the Pindos, the Catapasas, the Chirapas, occupy the bassin of the Morona river. The other Jivaro are scattered in the basin of the Pastassa, along this river and its affluents."

22: Hamy--388 [2] (No date) 1873 Jivaro
116, 101

"The information which we have condensed (in the preceding pages) will suffice as a description of a map as yet vague of the present extension of the Jivaro family. Coordinated with other geographic descriptions collected in the neighboring valleys or mountains, they permit us already to fill in our atlas a gap of considerable extent."

22: Hamy--388-389 (No date) 1873 Jivaro
116, 174

"Is it not possible to go farther and to connect, with the aid of these notes published by the voyagers whom we have named, all these Indians with one or another of the large ethnic groups identified in [389] South America? The elements of diagnosis taken from physical characteristics, which we always give the same place in the study of human groups, are almost completely lacking; but the solution which anatomic anthropology denies us, ethnography and linguistics are in a position to furnish us to almost complete satisfaction.

If, in fact, the outward traits of these savages, such as we have, are insufficiently detailed, we see that the names they carry are of Guarani origin, and we note among them the existence of rather numerous ethnigraphic traits which relate them to the same Americans."

22: Hamy--389 (No date) 1873 Jivaro
116, 142, 175

"However incomplete and vague the descriptions of the Jivaros may be, we must reproduce them with whatever details the travelers can give. They describe the Jivaro as being of slim build, the men being a little taller than average, and the women a little smaller. The body is well formed; the limbs are quite muscular, robust and agile; the constitution is strong and healthy. Nothing has been said of the form of the head; the face appears to be orthognathous or slightly prognathous; the forehead is bare [découvert], the nose aquiline, sometimes slightly upturned; the eyes are small and black, horizontally directed and very lively; the lips are fine and the teeth ivory white. The hair, usually very black is sometimes of a reddish brown; the beard is thin and when it is more apparent, it is attributed, like the light coloring of several individuals to the crossing of these with the Spaniards. There is nothing, extremely characteristic, unfortunately, in this picture of the Jivaro."

22: Hamy--389 [2] (No date) 1873 Jivaro
116, 152, 181

"Morally, the Jivaro add to their bellicosity a courage which meets every test, and a remarkable cunning. Their character is indomitable, and they maintain above all else their love of independence."

22: Hamy--389-390 (No date) 1873 Jivaro
116, 192, 175

"The Jivaro speaks generally one of the 13 dialects mentioned by Velasco. Sometimes, as among the Aguarunas, he uses a little Quechua; it appears even that the names of numbers above five are borrowed from this language, and Mateo Paz Soldan was led to believe with several other writers, that certain Jivaro had formerly been subjugated by the Incas....

This opinion is not generally held..., and the use, very [390] limited moreover, of Quechua finds its explanation in the relations maintained in the neighborhood, comparable to those which the same Indians maintain today with the Peruvians of Chachapoyas and the Colombians of Canalos, who teach them a little Spanish."

22: Hamy--390 (No date) 1873 Jivaro
116, 197, 174

"The Jivaro language, completely different from all the neighboring languages, clear and harmonious, expressive, energetic, would be easy to learn according to Villavicencio, particularly difficult, on the contrary, according to Father Pozzi, because of the uncertain pronunciation, and where the aspirated letters play a large part .... We know nothing of this language except the proper names; but the comparison of these names with the geographic and ethnic appellations which one meets lower down on the courses of the Amazon and its affluents, shows us such analogies, and similarities, that the common origin of the Jivaro and the tribes of the large Guarani group is, on this evidence alone, established with assurance."

22: Hamy--390-391 (No date) 1873 Jivaro-1
116, 101, 175

"Humboldt and Orbigny have already included in the Guarani peoples the Omaguas of Ucayali and of Marañon, brothers of the Umaüas of Brazil. First of all the name of the Jivaros recall in a striking manner that of one of the large affluents of the Amazon, the Javari river. Along the banks of this river live the Mayorunas. Near the Japura river, another tributary of the great river, are the Marahunos. On the Ouanari, affluent of the right bank of the Oyapoc, live the Maraones. These three names are closely related to that of the Moronas of the Morona river. In the eighteenth century on the same Japura river, there were the Achuaris whose ethnic appellation scarcely distinguishes them from that of the Jivaro Achuales. The Muratos recall the Maras of the Purus river. The name of the Uambisas fits perfectly into the most frequently used forms of the Guaranis, of whom the tribes in Ua were formerly so numerous. It is the same for the Catapasas which one can relate to the Catapuyas, the Catahaichis, the Cataxos, the Catakinos, etc. The Pastassas seem to have taken their name from the Carib Pastuzzos of the Atlantic coast, between Chiriqui and Goajira. The Gualaquisas have a name akin to that of these Gualachos who have inhabited the islands of the river of Coronda below Santa-Fe. Finally the Upanos derive their [391] origin from the ancient Panos of the Javari river. It is known that these are the same Upanos who, chased into part of the basin of the Morona by hostile neighbors who were nevertheless of the same race, descended into the pampa of the Sacramento, where the Franciscans found them established and where several recent travelers, among whom we have noted especially

116, 101, 175

Mr. Paul Marcoy.., have encountered their miserable remnants.

It should be added that the general term by which the great Indian race of the East is designated, the wor Guarani, finds itself scarcely changed in the name of the principal tribe of Peruvian Jaros, the Aguarunas, of whom we have, with Herndon and Paz Soldan, localized the two tribes...."

22: Hamy--391 (No date) 1873 Jivaro
116, 166, 175

"The study of the names of the Jivaro tribes alone then, demonstrate that which Orbigny had already foreseen, that the populations of Marañon are connected more or less directly to the great Guaranian group. The relations which we have just established tend, moreover, to prove that the savages of whom we have sketched too short an ethnology have come to establish themselves in the forests of Cuenca, of Jaen or of Chachapoyas, by going up the rivers, since certain names of tribes, mentioned along the middle course of the Amazon at the time of its discovery, have disappeared from the spot, to be rediscovered today along the banks of the Maranon and its upper affluents. The history of the Jivaro people would be comparable, in consequence, to that of the Tupi nation, nearly annihilated in the neighborhood of Para by the Portuguese whose traces Pedro Teixeira discovered along the Madeira river, or again comparable to that of the Chiriguanos whose curious migration described by Orbigny, across the Chaco to the foot of the last spurs of the Bolivian Andes. (2) "

"(2) We have purposely omitted to speak here of the Antipas, the neighbors and enemies of the Aguarunas, and who, ranked by Mateo Paz Soldan among the Jivaro, can be only a branch of the race Anti, which would explain their incessant battles against the Jivaro themselves."

22: Hamy--391-392 (No date) 1873 Jivaro
116, 171, 727

"We have said that the ethnographic documents, as limited as they are, confirm the viewpoint just presented. The information of this type, whose [392] value should not be exaggerated, have, for a comparative study of human groups, a great importance. As regards South America in particular, they have such characteristic usages, such special customs, mores so peculiar to certain races, that when they are met even among distant peoples who preserve no memory of their common origin, one is almost justified in placing them in the same ethnic group.

Among these characteristics, there is one which we are going to describe in the Jivaro, and which is common to almost all the Guaranis: it is that which consists of the fabrication, with the aid of processes yet little known, of these hideous preserved heads, which we are beginning to see in certain number in our European ethnographic museums. From Para and Cumana to the Cordilleras, all the Guarani savages make with the chief of the vanquished enemies trophies ornamented with plumes, with bird skins, etc., and which do not differ from each other except in the details of preparation.

Cajas, Mauhès, Mondurucus, Gentios Bravos, etc...., preserve in their own manner, the souvenir of their victories. And these are the spoils of a hostile general prepared in a slightly different manner by the Jivaros who have contributed the most to making known this fierce Indian family."

22: Hamy--392-393 (No date) 1873 Jivaro
116, 727

"Already in the last century, Manuel Sobreviela has remarked that the savages which he just visited in eastern Peru 'boil the head of their enemies. They then remove the skin, which they stuff and dry with smoke to form a masque. The teeth they use to make necklaces, and they suspend the skulls from the roof of their dwellings.'

He added that on a certain day they celebrated the tribal victories with the greatest pomp in the house of the chief, and that the boys come to the feast carrying by the hair the masques he mentioned....[393]

These are the masques, or rather the skins of the face and cranium separated from the bones which they recover, which, transported to Europe, have principally attracted the attention of ethnographers to the Indians, heretofore ignored, of Marañon. Father Pozzi tells us that a head similar to those we are going to describe was sold in Paris for a curiosity at the enormous price of 1,500 francs, some 8 years ago...."

22: Hamy--393 (No date) 1873 Jivaro
116. 727

"The heads prepared by the Jivaro are today less rare and less sought after: our collections include up to three specimens, and two others have been brought to our attention in England. The first sent in 1861 by Mr. Cassola to Mr. W. Bollaert, is briefly described in the Transactions of the Ethnological Society of London...; it comes from a hut on the banks of the Pastassa, and it is supposed that it is the head of an enemy chief, 'carried as a talisman in combat.' The skin [tegumento] detached from the bones form a small head which appears to be reduced to a quarter of its original volume. A cord is fixed at the top of the head; another passed through the perforated lips and hangs in front. The ears are pierced and the nostrils filled with a black resin. Mr. R. Owen has proffered the opinion that it is the tanning of the skin which caused the reduction in volume. Mr. Bollaert believes it is dried before the fire over a clay mold.

A second sample of the taxidermic industry of the Jivaros, described by Mr. Barriero..., was exhibited at the universal Exposition of London in 1862, the gift of R. de Silva Ferro; it came from a tribe which Mr. Barriero named Tambo or Tumba. Mr. Barriero has furnished, concerning this piece, interesting details of the drying agent (a stone heated in the fire and introduced into the skin of the head), on the triumphal feast, on the superstitions attached to the possession of this type of trophy or chaucha, transformed, says the author, into an idol, an oracle, a talisman when it comes from a warrion renowned for his bravery."

22: Hamy--394 (No date) 1873 Jivaro-1
116, 727

"The details collected by Mr. Barriero were yet unpublished when a third head was offered on April 17, 1862 to the Society of Anthropology by Mr. Moreno Maiz, who held it from Mr. Galvez, Minister of Peru at Paris.... This specimen, found in an ancient Jivaro tomb, led Mr. Moreno Maiz, contrary to the opinion of the historians of the country and of Sobreviela in particular, to believe that it could be a relic of an individual of the tribe, preserved for religious reasons. Certain texts of Herrera, which he could have cited, support this viewpoint, opposed, one can see to that of Mr. Barriero.

The sojourn of the specimen in a tomb had, however, partially damaged it. A loss of substance near the right temple, a deep depression in the corresponding region on the left side, several tears, all that combined with the small volume of the head (horizontal circumference 21 to 22 centimeters; cephalic measurement [cranio-sus-auriculaire] 15 centimeters) leads one to believe that we do not have a specimen comprising all the cephalic teguments, and one is left only with the discussion of the mumification procedures which the Ethnological Society of London has not yet made known, and the study of several of the external characters revealed by this ethnographic curiosity. Long, black hairs, 35 to 38 centimeters in length, mixed with several brown hairs, or red shading sometimes to blonde, eyebrows still very apparent and appearing to have been thick, no trace of beard: such were the only physical characteristics which could be conscienciously used. One cannot distinguish eyelids; the skin, thick and black like wax has retained none of

22: Hamy--394 (No date) 1873 Jivaro-2
116, 727

its original aspect; the nose and chin were deformed; the two lips, thrust forward, revealed three large holes; all the face was flattened sideways and the corresponding flatting having certainly contained cords formed a ligature; the ears were partially destroyed, but one could see in a lobe on one side the trace of a hole intended for some decorative ornament. A double hole for suspension perforated the vertex..."

22: Hamy--394-395 (No date) 1873 Jivaro-1
116, 727

"A fourth head sent from Ecuador to the Museum in 1864 [395] by Mr. Fabre, consul general...., has shown that, contrary to an opinion given out following the communication of Mr. Moreno Maiz, these shrunken heads are certainly complete and that their small volume is attributable solely to the skillful process employed by the Jivaro.

Mr. Fabre received this specimen from the province of Macas, and from the nieghborhood of the volcano Sangai; it was the work of the Jivaro or Zibaro, named Jambas. Like the previous ones it is an adult head, extremely shrunken, since they measure only 9 centimeters and a half in length by 7 in width, the horizontal circumference is 26 millimeters and its sub-auricular transverse curve does not reach 17. It has long hair over 40 centimeters, generally very black, mixed however, like the preceding head, with a small number of brown or red hairs. The face, flattened laterally, is thrust forward on all sides toward the mouth, tied this time, like that of the previously mentioned photograph by a triple cord fixed on three holes pierced vertically in the thick part of the two lips, and which carries a long fringe formed of 36 strings of unbleached cotton of various thicknesses.

The eyebrows, very black, are rather long and well planted; there is no beard whatsoever; the skin is a veritable black and glistening leather. The palpebral creases are stripped of hair; the nose, deformed as in the preceding specimen, has large open nostrils, with a hole pierced in the membrane dividing them. Another hole penetrates perpendicularly in the sub-membrane, at the beginning of the upper lip. The ears, shrunken

like the rest of the skin segments [tegumments] appear to have been naturally small, and their lobe not deformed is wide open. Finally two orifices pierced in the vertex serve to pass a string destined to suspend the hideous little head.

The existence of these holes for suspension, as well as the presence of the fringes fixed to the mouth which one finds on the trophies of war of the Guarani, have persuaded us for a long time to consider them as veritable spoils of a hostile general, to which are attached certain superstitious ideas, these specimens for which Mr. Moreno Maiz has proposed another interpretation, when the documents of Father Louis Pozzi arrived at the Museum, thanks to the initiative of one of the procurers of the missions of the Jesuit order, Father Tailhan."

22: Hamy--396 (No date) 1873 Jivaro
116, 727

"It appears from the letters of Father Pozzi that the heads prepared by the Jivaro are, like all the warlike tribes of the Amazon, veritable trophies. 'They allow their hair to grow, says the missionary, and they make with it a long tress to which they attach the plumage of a bird killed by them. When they go to war, and also during solemn fetes, they hang on this tress the heads of the enemies killed by their hand.' In support of this opinion, Mr. Pozzi has sent one of these heads accompanied by the skin of the birds which decorate it. He had secured without too much difficulty all this ornamental equipment from the hair of a neophyte of his mission of Gualaquisa, brought gently by the missionary to renounce this barbarous custom.

The anterior-posterior diameter of this head of Gualaquisa, which does not differ from that of the Jamba except that its volume is a little less and in other minor details, being 83 millimeters. Its maximum transverse diameter is 60; the horizontal circumference is 25 centimeters; the sub-auricular transverse curve is 15 centimeters and a half. But a specimen annexed by Father Pozzi from his interesting envoy permits us to understand in a fairly exact manner the reduction achieved by the taxidermic process. We possess in effect, the crown of woven straw, ornamented with black, red and yellow feathers which the young warrior wore whose head figured among the ornaments of the neophyte of Gualaquisa. And the entire circumference is a little more than 56 centimeters; if we compare this figure with that of the measure of the circumference of the trophy, we see that this curve is diminished in the ratio 56 to 100."

22: Hamy--39697 (No date) 1873 Jivaro
116, 727

"We have si that the Guaiaquisa specimen differs a little from that of the Jamba. The hair, very ng is 65 centimeters and recalls the memory of the Indios Pelados of whom the earlie Spanish explorers spike; the skin is a tawny brown; several large hairs are appart in the nasal cavity, the eyebrows are longer and thicker; long black lashes garnish t eyelids, closed with the aid of a large stitch visible at the internal angle of the fold The victim has this time a little beard, which forms a small mustache and a very smaloatee [barbiche]. It is exactly what Mr. Marcoy notes among the natives of Ucayaliand that Barrow has seen formerly among the Guaranis of Brazil.

The mode suspension is identical to the preceding specimen; the same holes... etc. And the [3] spoils fixed, as has been said, to the hair of the conqueror, is ornamented with t skins of 3 magnificent humming-birds [oiseaux-mouches].

The study this curious trophy, the exact notion which we possess on its origin destroys definitely the hypothesis of Mr. Moreno Maiz, and furnishes, as we have already said, argnents of considerable strength in favor of assimilation of the Jivaros with the Guaranrace..."

22: Hamy--397 (No date) 1873 Jivaro
116, 171

"The arms, the varied ornaments, the paintings, etc., which we know of these same Indians; the lance, the javelin and the blow-gun [sarabacane], the round buckle, the crown of plumes of the skin of the monkey, the necklaces of teeth of men, monkeys, and jaguars, the ornaments of black, white and red grains, the circles which they put in the lobule of the ear for attaching the feathers, the yellow and black painting with which they adorn the body, all this is common to the Jivaro and to the greater part of the Indians of the Amazon, of Brazil or of Guiana."